March 29, 1974 / City Council's unspoken issue/Can Mizell stop Spence? / Probing S.C.'s coastline/25¢

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEWSWEEKLY

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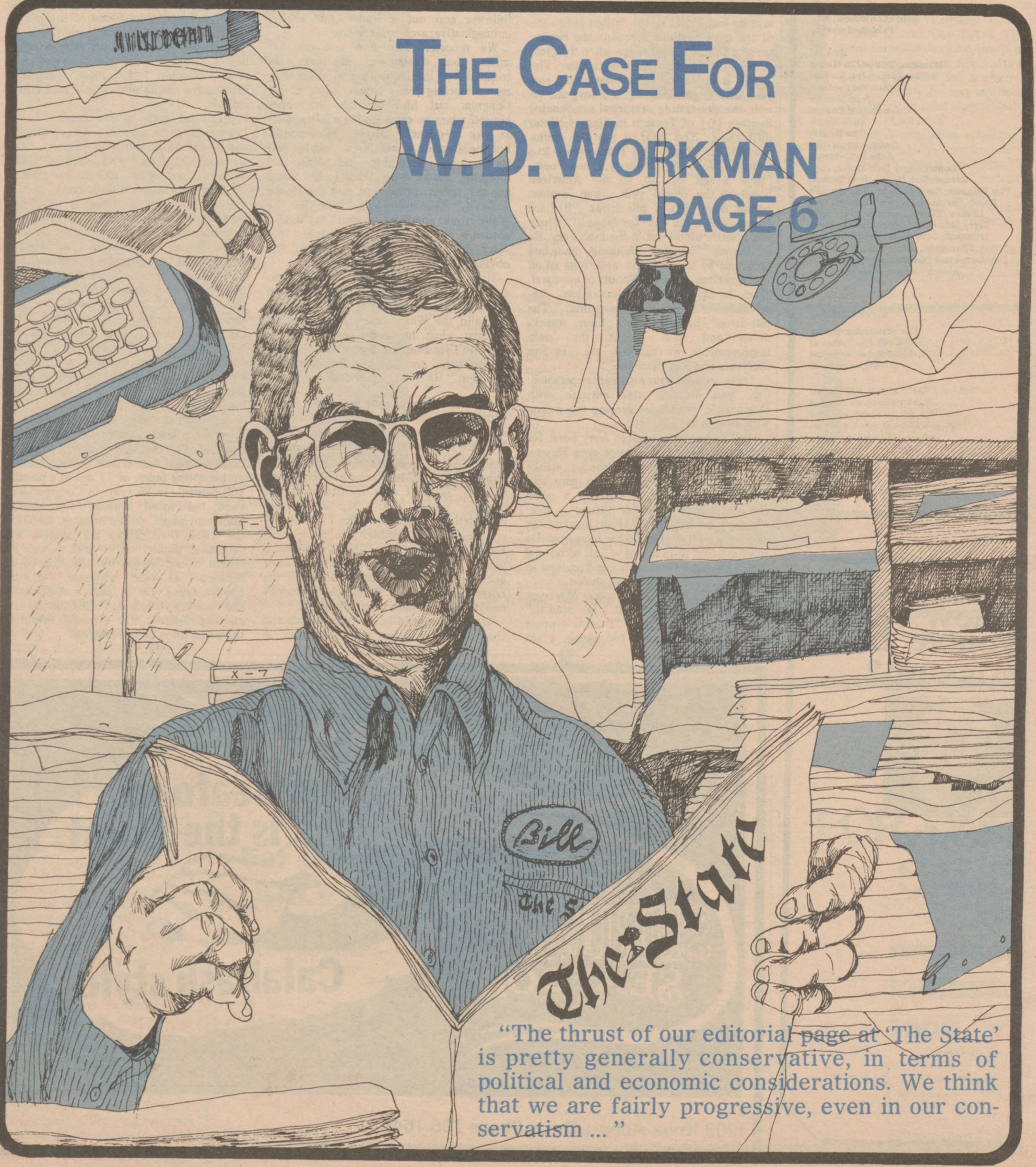

THE CASE FOR W.D. WORKMAN

-PAGE 6

"The thrust of our editorial page at 'The State' is pretty generally conservative, in terms of political and economic considerations. We think that we are fairly progressive, even in our conservatism ..."

Illustration by Tom Johnson

osceola

"This script, it seems to me, is the work of professionals who yearned to be as charming as inspired amateurs can sometimes be."

Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.
"Between Time and Timbuktu"

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In The Wings?

Let's try to imagine what's going on in Jerry Ford's head in all this. We sat across from him at breakfast recently; the first time in four months. A lot has changed in four months. In December, impeachment was unthinkable, now we believe it will happen. Mr. Nixon's plight is horrible. It is like a whale in a school of barracuda biting out chunks of live flesh. Republicans are panicking. Gov. Sargent of Massachusetts says he had better resign. Wilbur Mills, one of the most cautious barons in the House, says he thinks he *will* resign when the facts come out on his tax abatements. The attack is deplorably unsubstantiated; and yet...Mills is generally right. Above all, we note the devastating oratorical use Senator Bentsen [D] of Texas is making of Nixon difficulties. You hear it on the radio. Bentsen has whipped his Texas crowd to a frenzy, "John F. Kennedy," he shouts, "gave a tax cut to all the American people!" the crowd yells. Then Bentsen comes down like a pile-driver. "Richard Nixon took a tax cut—for *himself*!" There is a positive blood-lust in the mob's cry. He continues, "Lyndon Johnson launched programs to improve the well-being of *all* the American people." Shouts of approval. Then, he says, "This administration has set about to repeal these programs..." The pile-driver hesitates and then smacks down—"and just about the only improvements we can see are —in *San Clemente* and *Key Biscayne*!"

These are ferocious arguments—personal. Can you imagine this autumn with Democratic candidates ranging the nation with attacks like that?

And so we come back to Jerry Ford. No vice president in history, not even Thomas R. Marshall after Wilson's stroke (remember Marshall?—the man who said "What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar?") had so difficult a role. Marshall just hibernated. Ford must go out and pretend that nothing has happened. He must say that soon things will all be normal again. He must bend down and pretend to pluck a daisy while the earth shakes.

Somewhere Jerry must relax. Maybe at home. "I don't know that I can hold it," we imagine him saying, "I must support the President—but not too much. I got burned once." Maybe it is unfair to speculate on such matters, but we can imagine his continuing, "I wouldn't say this to a soul else on earth. But the President—well, I don't see how he can last. Surely, his position is eroding...What do I do?"

"I think you are just wonderful, Jerry!" we trust the admirable Mrs. Ford says, follower and not a leader; not subtle; unimaginative; arch-conservative.

We reporters like him and ask our smiling but treacherous questions. He complains of the inquisition to which they are subjecting Mr. Nixon. But didn't Congress put him through the ropes himself when he came up for confirmation as Vice President? Oh, yes? he responds. but the situation was different — in his case they were exploring his "personal integrity." Jaws drop. What in the world are the special prosecutor and the House Judiciary Committee exploring in the White House now? But we don't say it. Our silence is not due to delicacy.It is just that Jerry does not see the relationship; the obvious awful parallel. It eludes him.

He is not a subtle man. He has openness and old-fashioned civility. One thing we note; there is a lot more water between him and the White House now than last January when he made that speech in Atlantic City charging that a "small group of activists are out to impeach the President." He has dropped that line.

Now and then he puts in a White House commercial. He is struck, he says, by how many people come up to him, and tell him they are for the President! But when asked pointblank if people aren't getting the impression that Mr. Nixon has something to hide, he isn't able to finesse it, his honesty comes out: "My advice has consistently been to him to be as cooperative as possible," he says. How about that crucial day of March 21 (just a year ago) when Mr. Nixon now acknowledges John Dean told him of the cover-up; doesn't he think the President's reaction should have been stronger?

We are surprised to see him hesitate and then answer in a low voice, "I think, in retrospect, that would have been wiser."

Pressing the point, we ask Jerry Ford whether, if he had been President, he wouldn't have exposed the plot right then and there? Again we are absorbed by his low-voiced answer. "I think I would have, yes," he says.

The President is complex; the vice president uncomplicated. He makes honest answers. Maybe too honest for a politician. He is a typical Republican of the House, which means he is to the right of the Republicans in the nation. One wonders how it would be if he were President. Any new situation, I guess, requiring imaginative adaptability would find him in trouble.

Mr. Ford goes on the attack. "If the Democrats get a smashing victory this fall and a veto-proof Congress," he says, "then we would have the "wild spenders." Twice he says it would be "like the Congress of 1965-66". He says it with horror.

I look up that Congress and that election, when Johnson beat Goldwater. Republicans lost an extraordinary 36 seats in the House, the lineup in 1965 was 295 to 140. And what happened? The objective *Congressional Quarterly* wrote at the time that so many "landmark social measures passed in 1965" that they made it "one of the most productive on record." That Congress originated Medicare, passed two civil right acts, housing acts, federal education bills: the pace was "so breathless says the survey that it caused a major revision of the image" of Congress as an institution.

And what did Jerry Ford, the Republican leader, do in all this? Why he opposed. Yes, the right wing Americans for Constitutional Action gave him a top rating on his voting index of 77 out of a possible 100 percent. In 25 years in Congress Jerry Ford has voted against food stamps, minimum wages, public housing, the OEO, the 1964 Civil Rights act, against rent subsidies, public works and so on. His record is consistently on the side of big business at the expense of the disadvantaged. He is frank and open. He does not try to hide his belief that to have another Congress like 1965-66 would be the worst thing he can imagine. ■

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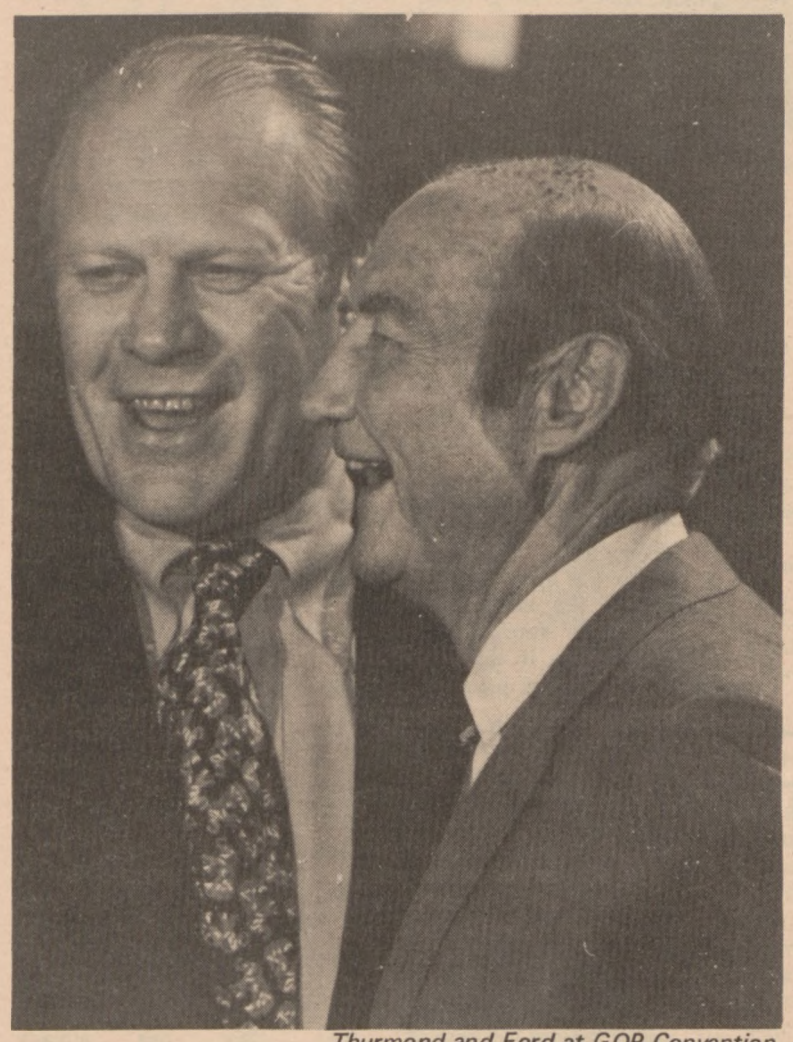
Cheap Shots

South Carolinia Republicans brought their 1974 convention process to a climax last week-end, gathering in Columbia at the posh new Carolina Inn for their state convention.

The convention proper took place on Saturday, though in many ways the main event was Friday night, when none other than Vice President Gerald Ford appeared to mix with and urge on the faithful. The Ford entourage, including a busload of national news media types, arrived early for a pre-reception press conference at which remarkably little was said. Ford had particularly kind words for newly-announced Republican gubernatorial candidate General William Westmoreland, with whom Ford claimed personal friendship since Korea, but the VP was careful to emphasize he would take no sides in any primary.



Thurmond and Ford at GOP Convention

Later, U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond introduced Ford to an enthusiastic throng of some twelve hundred GOP activists, as "a future President of the United States." Both Ford and Thurmond were emphatic in their support of the present President. Said Thurmond, "The President left his campaign in 1972 to others to run, and some of them did some things they shouldn't have done. But I will say to you this, what he has done in bringing peace to the world, ending the war, making sound appointments to the Supreme Court, shifting the power back to the states and standing for strong national defense, that this man will go down in history as one of the greatest Presidents this country has ever had." Added the Veep, "I am proud to be a member of the Nixon administration."

Beyond the plea for support of Nixon, Ford's main message to the party workers was centered on the upcoming '74 congressional elections. If the country is to be saved from an onslaught of "liberal, Northern, McGovern Democrats" in the wake of Watergate, Ford warned, the South must be prepared to make up the difference by electing even more Republican congressmen.

Their mouths watering at the prospect of gaining two additional Republican seats in the state's Third and Fifth congressional districts, the GOP conventioneers were more than receptive to the call to battle. In terms of support for the President, however, the overall mood of the Republicans remained unclear. On the convention floor Saturday, the delegates actually refused to endorse resolutions condemning the President's detractors.

That was about the only surprise of the day, however, as the Republicans tended to most of their business in routine and expeditious fashion. Spartanburg Republican chairman Jesse Cooksey, who had most of the big-name backing, easily defeated Richland's Joyce Hearn in the contest for state chairman. The delegates also finalized the decision for a statewide nominating primary, then voted to go to court to seek reversal of the General Assembly's decision not to postpone the primary filing deadlines for any but state House candidates.

With the process of House reapportionment beginning to bog down in the state Senate, however, many delegates were predicting the primary date would inevitably be postponed until late August. In that case, filing for all offices would almost certainly be re-opened, and the Republicans would get the extra time they feel they need to prepare for their first statewide primary ever.

*E*ver since George Wallace first went national with his right-wing populism in 1964, "The Wallace Campaign" organization (under one name or another) has been around on a more or less permanent basis to provide continuing coordination for the Governor's political battles. As if to re-emphasize the fact that he intends to be a factor in 1976, "The Wallace Campaign" recently mailed out a bushel of fund solicitation letters, urging past and potential supporters to send in their contributions so the Governor can continue "speaking out on the issues."

What are the issues? Wallace spells them out in his personalized appeal: weakening strategic military strength, welfare giveaways, liberal control of the Democratic Party, inflation, busing. Says George, "I will do all that I humanly can. And quite frankly it's not easy for me these days. So I need all the help I can get from my friends. You know you can count on me. Now I'm asking you straight out, can I count on you to help me try and save our beloved America?"

Wallace:back on the trail

Wallace closes his letter by explaining, "When you send me a contribution that is your way of saying that you are tired of the mess in Washington and want to send the liberal and socialist politicians a message." The new Wallace?

In a P.S., the reader is assured that the physical ability of the Governor to deliver the message is ample, and improving every day. "I still have a little pain at various times during the day. But the doctors say that the pain will get less and less as time goes on. I am sure much of my improved condition is due to the prayers of wonderful friends such as you. Thanks again and God be with you."

*I*t came as a surprise to many local politicians when M. Hayes Mizell filed for re-election this week to the Richland County School District One Board. They were surprised because Mizell has hinted for the past few years he would not offer for re-election, but apparently he was convinced that his views need representation on the school board.

What is even more surprising is the word which came from some of Mizell's closest associates this week that he is seriously considering dropping out of the school board race and running against Republican Congressman Floyd Spence.

Spence is the Congressman from South Carolina's Second

Continued on page nine

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The Coastal Imperative

by John Norton

Over 400 experts representing state and federal bureaucracies, environmental organizations, private business, and the scientific community gathered in Charleston on March 13-14 for a national conference on coastal zone management entitled "The Coastal Imperative." The conference, sponsored by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce, revolved around a discussion of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, the first piece of national legislation to tread—however delicately—into the area of comprehensive zoning laws and regulations. The legislation is consistent with the New Federalism; i.e., it delegates much of the responsibility for coastal zoning and management to state and local authorities—with important exceptions.

To quote from the conference program: "...New demands springing from our affluence and mobility and our growing needs for natural resources are being placed on our extremely valuable, but often vulnerable coastal margins.

"Individual states [have] taken steps to solve specific problems, such as wetlands protection and beach access, but, as the Stratton Commission pointed out in 1969, the impetus for a comprehensive coastal management approach [is] lacking. The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 was designed to fill that gap.

"The Act makes it clear that the Federal role is one of assuring the 'adequacy' of the processes that States are required to incorporate into their management programs. The Federal role is clearly not one of review of the substance of individual land or water use decisions. Financial grants are made available to States to assist them in the development of management programs. States are also assured that if they adopt management programs that meet the statutory requirements, Federal actions that affect their coastal zones will, in general, be consistent with State programs."

Numerous "statutory provisions" are included in the legislation, the most important of which "calls for the States to incorporate a process into their management programs that takes adequate account "of the national interest involved in the siting facilities designed to meet more than local needs!" The primary purpose of the conference was to receive input from the various groups represented as to what the phrase "national interest" actually embodies.

Divergent opinion on the issue was rampant. Private energy and

Jennings

development interests seemed to prefer an interpretation which would allow them to develop sites without much hassle from the local, state, or federal governments. Environmentalists and conservationists, on the other hand, argued convincingly that the CZM Act of 1972 was legislation designed primarily to protect environmentally sensitive areas. To back up this claim, various speakers representing environmental interests cited the Act's legislative history and language:

"Sec. 302 (a) There is a national interest in the effective management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the coastal zone. (d) The coastal zone, and the fish, shellfish, other living marine resources, and wildlife therein, are ecologically fragile and consequently extremely vulnerable to destruction by man's alterations; (e) Important ecological, cultural, historic, and esthetic values in the coastal zone which are essential to the well-being of all citizens are being irretrievably damaged or lost; and (f) Special natural and scenic characteristics are being damaged by ill-planned development that threatens these values."

While the developers and environmentalists hashed out the "national interests," representatives of the Department of Commerce, whose Secretary is given broad monitoring and funding authority under the act, talked up state-federal cooperation, which they view as all important if new legislation is to work properly. "...This program calls for the adjustment of traditional relationships and for a new level of more effective cooperation and coordination between various levels of government," said Robert Knecht, director of NOAA's Office of Coastal Environment. A source close to NOAA was more blunt in his appraisal of the need for a change in attitude among state and local authorities if the New Federalism was to work properly. "Unless state and local governments move forcefully to enact laws and regulations which provide for truly adequate coastal zone management," He said, "I foresee further Congressional action in the future which will empower the federal government to move in and protect the coastal environment."

A NOAA survey of various state programs dealing with coastal management which are already underway indicate that South Carolina is well behind many coastal states in developing coastal zone management programs and legislation. The first significant piece of legislation addressing this problem is the Sanders Tidelands Bill, which is now being debated in the House.

The Sanders bill was described by some state participants at the CZM conference as a "stop-gap measure" which will provide protection for critical areas along the S. C. coast until a more comprehensive coastal zone management plan can be developed under the CZM Act of 1972.

Under the federal legislation, the state must first submit a proposal for developing an adequate management plan. Once this proposal is approved by the Secretary of Commerce, the state will receive federal matching funds to develop the plan, a process which the state hopes to complete in 18 months. After the plan is completed and receives legislative approval, it will be submitted to the Commerce Department for review—at which time the question of "national interest" will come into play. If the plan receives Commerce approval, additional federal grants will be available to assist in implementing it.

The state has already completed its proposal for developing the CZM plan and is now in the process of submitting it to federal authorities for review. (Three states—Rhode Island, Maine, and Oregon—have already had their proposals approved and were awarded developmental grants during the conference by Commerce Secretary Frederick B. Dent). Ann Jennings, president of the S. C. Environmental Coalition, told *Osceola* recently that she had examined the proposal and felt it was "very good."

Although the planning process which the state is now undertaking may eventually result in a more comprehensive coastal zone management plan than is presently provided for in the Sanders Bill, Jennings and other environmentalists have noted that it will be at least two years before the comprehensive program can be inaugurated—assuming the legislature acts quickly once the plan is developed, which is assuming a great deal—and that the Sanders measure is needed immediately to protect the most crucial coastal areas—marshlands, beaches, sand dunes, and areas below the high-water mark. (Under the federal legislation, it is anticipated that states will be expected to include highland areas along the coast, possibly as far back as county lines). Environmentalists and state officials have indicated that the present tidelands legislation, if enacted, can be amended in the future and become a portion of a more comprehensive coastal zone management program. ■

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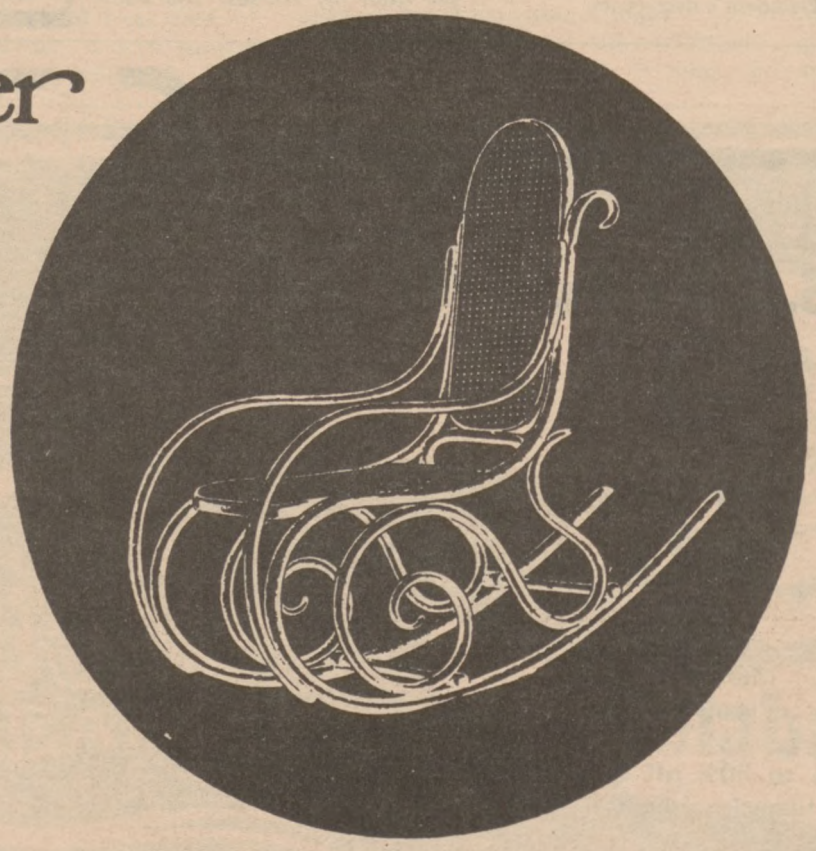

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Council's 'Real' Issue

By Dick Harpootlian

The Women's Political Caucus' "Meet the City Council Candidates" session hadn't gotten underway yet. It was 15 minutes past the appointed time of 7:30 Monday night, but the Caucus leaders wanted to wait and see if more than 20 "interested citizens" were going to show up to query the candidates.

Since the Forum was being held in City Council Chambers the women had scotchtaped tags over two of the Council nameplates for challengers Republican Kirk Finlay and Democrat I. P. Stanback.

While he waited for the meeting to begin Stanback fiddled with his improvised nameplate. The elderly black retired insurance executive toyed with it for a minute, looked up to a few reporters who were standing nearby and said, "It's only temporary now, but I hope it's going to be there for good. I hope, I hope, I hope, I hope, I hope, I hope."

Stanback's plea to the Fates wasn't repeated that evening. His prepared statement read to the handful of citizens attending emphasized his background in the financial world, his positions of power and responsibility on corporate and university boards. Law and order sneaked in but it wasn't Agnewesque, merely a hope for more security and peace.

R.E.L. "Bob" Freeman, the other Democrat in the April 9 race, detailed all that has been done during his 12 years on the Council, revenue sharing, "strong fiscal policy" and no increase in taxes for next year were the highlights. An executive in a Columbia hardware firm, Freeman dealt with the bread and butter issues.

Finlay, Republican and challenger to the status quo, made statements about tax loads and had statistics to prove his point, "City Council has to be more aggressive," he said.

Bill Durham, the only incumbent Republican, on Council, had no prepared text and made some general statements about "opening up" the process.

Then the question and answer period began. Many of the questions concerned pet projects or specific interests of the person posing the question. A woman who belongs to a group that helps elderly people in Columbia asked Freeman what he was going to do to get revenue sharing funds or, in the alternative, city funds to help these old people. His response didn't satisfy the woman so she pressed on. None of his answers seemed to satisfy her, but the moderator finally recognized another hand, forcing an end to the issue of the elderly.

Another man stood up in the back of the hall and explained how there was a dangerous intersection near his home on Kilbourne Road at which there had been several accidents. The danger was caused by a hedge which covered one of the stop signs and also obstructed the view. He told of making numerous complaints to the city, only to receive little satisfaction. Then, he said, he talked with Bob Freeman? and got immediate action. The hedge was trimmed and now the intersection is safe for Columbia.

Mayor Campbell

Councilman Durham

"...I hate to say this but I think age has a lot to do with it. Let's face it, I dated Jesse Reese's daughters when I was in high school and I roomed with Mayor Campbell's son at The Citadel. To me they were always Mr. Reese or Mr. Campbell. It's hard for them to deal with me or anyone my age in any other manner..."

Columbia City Councilman Bill Durham

The moderator thanked the man for his "witnessing" and moved on to another question.

At one point in the questioning Finlay dealt with the issue of railroads in Columbia. A common gripe among many citizens is the manner in which trains block major Columbia thoroughfares during rush hour traffic, further exacerbating a frustrating situation. Finlay explained how he felt the city should force the trainmen to be a little more considerate. Bob Freeman frantically interjected that Council had tried to deal with the railroads, but had been frustrated by some of the highpowered lawyers who represent the railroads. The remark was an obvious dig at Finlay an attorney who represents one of the rail lines. That, perhaps, was the high point of the evening. finished.

The other "thriller" came when a man in the back of the room stood and asked Bill Durham why he supported "prostitution and masturbation" The man obviously was refering to Durham's vote against the antimassage parlor statute which passed the Council a few weeks ago, Durham read the transcript from the Council meeting which indicated that his vote was prompted by a desire to have a public hearing on the statute and not by any "ulterior motive."

Boring, that's the way to describe Monday night's meeting and what's worse, none of the candidate's, except Durham, broached the real issue in the campaign.

Durham spoke frankly in his real estate office on Tuesday afternoon. "I don't ever speak off the record so what I have to say I am not ashamed of and this not meant as character assassination of anybody."

"When I first got elected to Council last year (in a special election to fill a seat vacated by Welch Morrisette, who was elected to County Council) I promised myself that I would try to accomplish certain things. I gave myself six months and if I saw I wasn't getting anywhere by persuading and going along, then I would try a different tact."

Durham spoke of the major controversy which erupted last year over Council's secret meetings. It was Council's practice to get together at 7:30 in the morning before a formal meeting and discuss matters over breakfast.

"I kept telling them that we shouldn't be doing it, that it was contrary to the Freedom of Information Act, but they wouldn't listen. Finally I said that the press was going to find out about it and we would get in trouble, but they said there was no chance of that happening. And I said that there was, because I had told them about the meetings. They were really upset about that."

Durham explained that on numerous issues he felt that if the Council were going to mandate that the rest of the citizens should obey the law then the Council should also. "We finally did away with paying for wives to go along on trips with the Council and one Council member has hated my guts ever since I demanded we do that," Durham explained.

But Durham feels the issue isn't honesty, since he feels that all the Council members are men of honesty and integrity, but rather that the other members have gotten into the habit of doing things "a certain way" and are loath to change their ways even if the law changes and they don't.

"I hate to say this but I think age has a lot to do with it. Let's face it, I dated Jesse Reese's daughters when I was in high school and I roomed with Mayor Campbell's son at The Citadel. To me they were always Mr. Reese or Mr. Campbell. It's hard for them to deal with me or anyone my age in any other manner," Durham said.

And Durham feels that party or philosopy are secondary to this issue, which permeates, according to him, anything the Council sets out to do. He would like to see a younger man, like Kirk Finlay, elected with him to the Council this time so the older members will be forced to deal with a different attitude or view.

"Hell, there are certain people they won't even talk with. Like you people for instance after that last article (*Osceola*, March 1) ya'll did, most of them said they wouldn't even waste the time to talk with you.

Hell, there isn't anybody I don't want to talk to. I just don't see that as a waste of time. I can learn from them and they can learn from me.

"Now the Council, except for the Mayor, won't even talk to me. In the past few months all lines of communication have been closed off. This was never my intention, but it couldn't be avoided."

So Bill Durham feels before the candidates begin to talk about the "issues" they need to discuss a more basic, more important facet of Council operations. Because without a more open and flexible approach, revenue sharing, sewerage treatment, crime, taxes, zoning all the other "issues" don't mean a damn. ■

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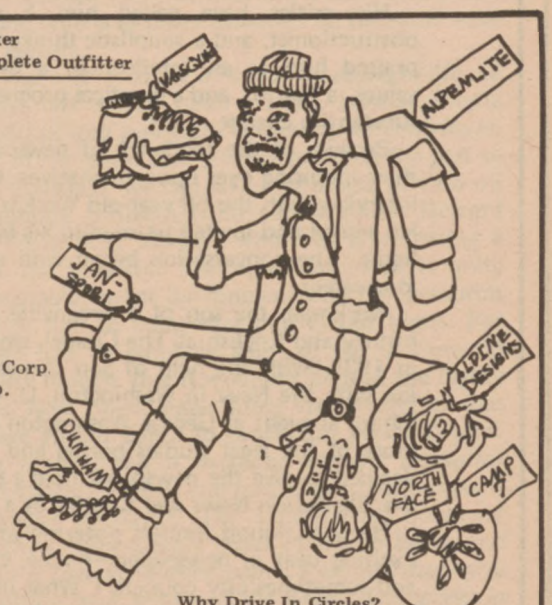

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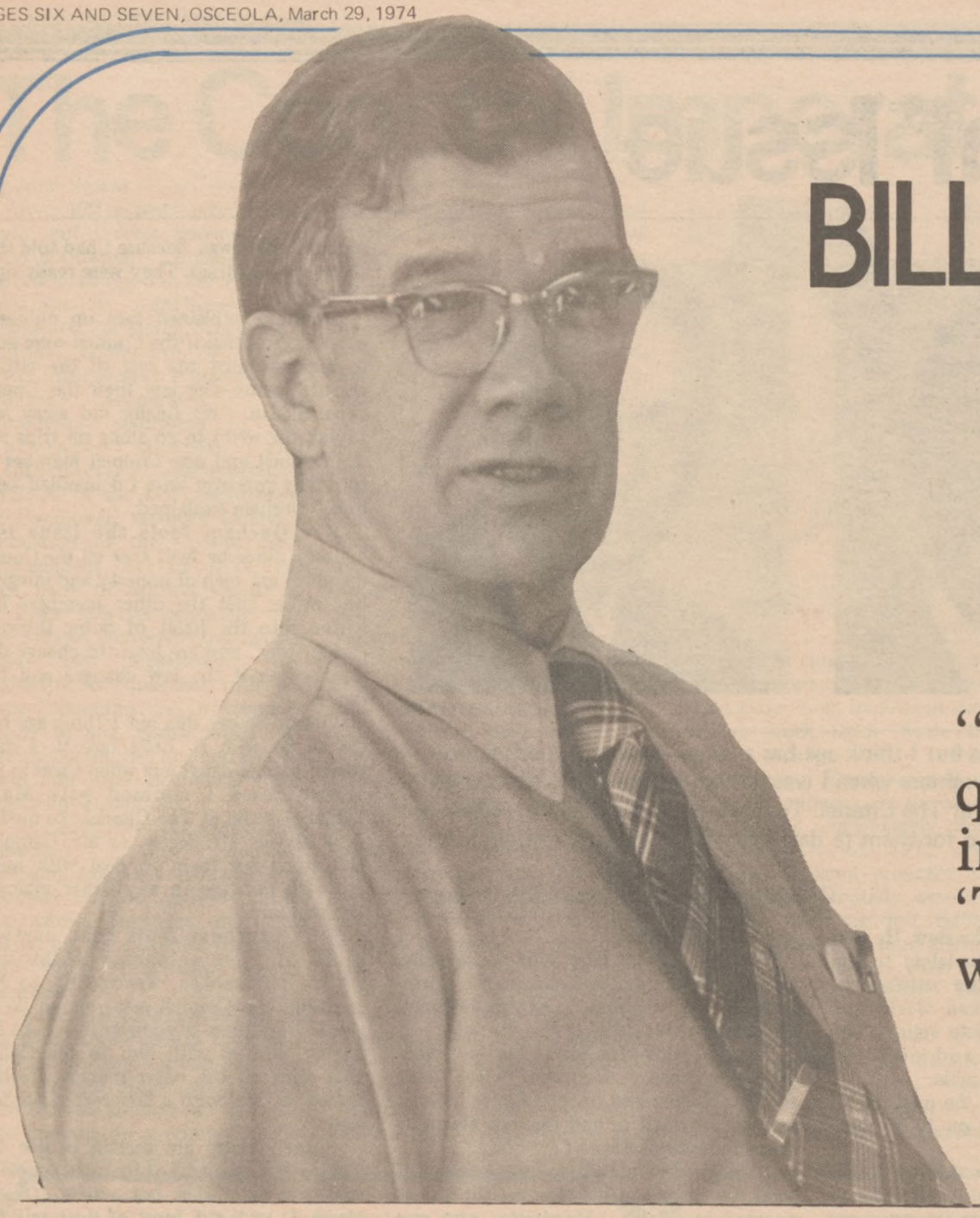

BILL WORKMAN:

Obstructionist

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'The State' as a newspaper, we
with the president or publishe

William D. Workman has been since 1963 a major—if usually anonymous—editorial opinion-maker for **The State** newspaper, the largest daily paper in South Carolina, and hence, he has been a major opinion-maker for thousands of readers. In these years he has been a voice of conservatism, defending the federalist system, urging high national defense-spending, criticizing the more activist liberal leaders (black and white), and supporting the Johnson/Nixon administration policy in Vietnam. In the past few years he has missed few opportunities to take jabs at Ted Kennedy; he has supported capital punishment; backed Senator Strom Thurmond and President Nixon for re-election; called former Vice-President Agnew a strength to the Republican ticket; and offered frantic opposition to the Presidential bid of George McGovern. At the same time, he has praised Sen. Ernest Hollings for his interest in hunger-alleviating legislation, pushed for constitutional and judicial reform in South Carolina, and suggested the establishment of a state office of ombudsman to aid the average consumer/citizen.

His critics have called him a racist, a hawk, an obstructionist, and a simplistic thinker. His supporters have praised him as an intellectual, a protector of society's values, a patriot, and a practical progressive mover for slow, substantive change.

Because of the tendency of newspapers to fail to turn their inquiring eyes upon themselves, **Osceola** requested an interview with the 59-year-old Workman several weeks ago. He agreed and invited us over to his book-walled Columbia home. The conversation began with a brief review of his long career.

Workman, the son of a Greenville attorney, majored in history and English at The Citadel, where he was graduated in 1935. With the help of Sen. James F. Byrnes, he got a job with the Navy in Washington, D. C., and attended law school at night at George Washington University. He found most of his legal studies boring and in the fall of 1936, decided to give the newspaper field a try. He got a job with the Charleston **News and Courier** as a $20 a week reporter.

He soon found himself covering what he calls the most exciting beat in newspapers—police, courts, and hospitals, and sometimes city council. ("What used to infuriate them was when I would quote the members of council verbatim, which didn't sit too well with a good many of them. The regular guy when he was covering them would later have to explain the fact that they were quoted with exactly what they had said.")

Over the next several years Workman was station manager for a Charleston radio station owned by the **News and Courier** parent company, served five years in Army intelligence during World War II, and then returned to the **News and Courier** as their Columbia correspondent. In the tradition of N.G. Gonzales, he sent back his initialed news columns ("For years, the only identity I had on the paper was the W.D.W."), and his "editorial correspondence" or news analyses.

In the 1950s, while continuing as the **News and Courier** Columbia correspondent, he supplemented his income by stringing at one time for as many as four dailies and 15 weekly papers. He spent some time moonlighting as news editor for WIS radio, but gave it up because he felt he couldn't do justice to both.

In 1960 he published **The Case for the South**, a controversial book dealing primarily with racial attitudes of the "average white southerner," as defined by Workman. He also began writing a syndicated column containing "the expressions of a political conservative," which appeared in 26 newspapers.

In 1961, friends of Workman who had been active in the 1960 Nixon campaign suggested he run for the Senate as a Republican. Workman considered it, gave up his daily newspaper work, and decided to run. (It left him in an awkward position because he was contracted to write a book on Sen. Edgar Brown, the senior Democratic official in the state. During the campaign, Workman would sneak over to Brown's home to record interviews with the man about his long political career.)

Workman made a surprisingly good showing in the campaign, though he lost to Olin Johnston. In January, 1963, he became associate editor of **The State** newspaper, and in May, 1966, was named editor-in-chief. He remained there until September, 1972, when he moved to the position of editorial analyst. He presently writes about one-third of the paper's unsigned editorials, plus a frequent column under his by-line.

* * * * * * *

The interview with Workman centered on three topics. He talked first about the role of newspapers in general, and **The State** in particular. He discussed his brief political career. And he looked back after 14 years to the controversy caused by **The Case for the South**.

—Jon Buchan

Os: Once a reporter has answered the questions who, what, where, and when, he must deal with the why and the how, if he is to tell the full story. And sometimes it's hard to answer how and why without seeming to take sides or to be less than objective. How did you handle this problem?

Workman: This is as you say, the difficult thing. You've got to set a stage somehow to make understandable that which follows. And this is where you're really called on to pose the situation so that the individual knows here is a set of circumstances and then go on into whatever facts and developments grow out of it.

One of the difficulties now in reporting, in both what I'm trying to do in the way of editorial correspondence and what our reporters are doing in their day by day coverage, it becomes extremely difficult to present the complex problems without writing a novel of explanation. When we get into such things as explaining no-fault insurance or some of the health programs being proposed in Washington, and some of the arrangements which go on in federal programs such as revenue sharing in South Carolina — by the time you explain what it's all about, you've about run out of space to say what happened in that particular circumstance. So the job of a reporter is getting more and more difficult.

But then going back to the early training that I had, and the convictions I have, I think the objectivity which presents fairly his subjects' points of view and situations is a reporter's real stock in trade. If he's accepted in that, then he's got the confidence or at least the tolerance of the people with whom he's dealing.

Os: That works fine in presenting opposing points of view as long as those people are easily defined — the governor, the senator, or their press secretaries — or an organization, like maybe the NAACP. You've got a voice speaking and you'll get a headline in the paper. I think that if you have a well-written press release from a group that calls itself an organization you'll get an article in the paper. But what about developments that don't have a spokesman or an organization as such. This is where you'll run into problems with objectivity. To write about developments of this type, you have to seek them out, almost play an activist's role to find developments that don't have someone offering them as a point of view.

Workman: Without relating it to *The State* particularly, because I don't involve myself in the making of news assignments or even riding herd unless something looks either real good and you pat them on the back or real bad and you have to gig someone about it. But one of the difficulties is a question of manpower. Being here in the center of the state, the phenomenal number of meetings and organizations which are always going on which either demand or request — notice I didn't say always deserve — coverage.

The point you make is well-taken. Movements, for lack of a better term, which have no spokesmen or no real articulation are very difficult to present though there may be some genuine movement going on. If it hasn't coalesced into an organization of some type, it's hard to get that, unless a reporter has the time, the ability, and the interest to sense this and then write that it's what's going on.

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At the same time, so diverse is the populace with which the reporter deals, he can find almost anything he wants to find. This is one of the things that used to gall me, particularly back in the days of the (1954) Supreme Court decision. Before and after that, we'd have these invasions of northern press coming down nere and their stories would be full of references like, "The blacks had little to say, but by the look in their eyes, you could tell such and such." Well, that's getting almost into the Ouija board type of business when you can look into a guy's eyes and tell what he's thinking, and then go interpret that.

But from personal knowledge of going into communities all over South Carolina in search of stories or following up a story, I know that it's quite possible for a reporter who wants to, either out of intention or out of sheer laziness, to select a few contacts, and come out with a story which will stand in terms of accuracy that what he reports can be validated. But what he reports is not the full picture because he either neglected to go and get the opposite side or the balanced side, or he did it deliberately because this is the picture he wanted to present. So I say, that reporter, if he's got any expertise at all, can come out with a story of about the proportion that he wants.

Os: That's when you have to place some faith in the ability and the integrity of the reporter and his news editor. Getting away for a moment from the news policy of the paper, how much control do the owners, the publishers of The State *exert over the editors?*

Workman: Our editorial operation is virtually centered in Bill Rone, Charlie Wickenberg, and myself. In determining policy as to whether we're for no-fault insurance, or Winthrop co-ed, or for requiring seat-belts in automobiles, quite a number of these are made in the course of addressing ourselves individually to a problem in which we have a little more expertise than anybody else. Because of my involvement over a long period of time in constitutional reform in South Carolina, I'm kinda regarded as the daddy rabbit in terms of constitutional revision. I know it, from having worked at it for nearly a quarter of a century and having been on the committee that drafted the proposed revised constitution, so generally, Wickenberg and Rone defer to my judgement in matters which relate to constitutional reform and to some degree, judicial reform. Then we have Rone, who has a law degree, and he and I can bat things back and forth there. On matters like the space program and nuclear power, Wickenberg has been deeply involved, he's won some national awards, so Rone and I defer to him.

Sometimes when we come to a question that has broad political implications, we see that it's going to affect *The State* newspaper as a newspaper and we talk with the president or the publisher. We say, "Here's what we propose to do, we're going to back such and such a candidate in the municipal race or a county race, and in almost every instance I can recall, our decision has been the editorial decision that has been made. But we think in all fairness to these people on the managerial and ownership side, at least they should know what position we're going to take, so that they don't show up at the Palmetto Club or someplace and be caught by surprise by some position we're taking.

So the decision, in most unusual circumstances, is conferred with them. But the decision is almost invariably ours. We enjoy—and this was true at the *News and Courier* when Dr. Ball was editor. He was not subject to pressure from ownership or management. I recall very vividly as a young reporter down there seeing delegations of indignant Charleston businessmen come in protesting about Dr. Ball's anti-FDR editorials. He was always giving President Roosevelt down the county for something. And a lot of people in Charleston were benefiting from sone of the New Deal programs and they would scream to high heaven when Dr. Ball would lower the boom on FDR. And they'd come in and visit with him. No matter what the management thought, I know Dr. Ball called the shots. And here, the day-by-day decisions on making editorial policy are called by the editorial staff.

Os: How would you define the ideal role of a newspaper in a community?

Workman: The obvious pat answer is to have the newspaper accurately mirror the events of the community. That relates to the news coverage. You can extend that to use the old phrase of Chicago newspaperman Wilbur Storey, "The duty of a newspaper is to print the news and raise hell." Then there is another that appeals to me from time to time: "One function of a newspaper is to comfort the afflicted and to afflict the comfortable," which gives a kind of activist role in things. But the combination of functions that I see a newspaper is obliged to discharge is to cover the news constantly, accurately, and adequately.

The capability of covering the metropolitan area, the seat of government poses problems which can be met only by a large staff and here you get into the balance of how much of the operation is going to be plowed back in terms of news staff as against advertising staff and circulation. One of the biggest problems which confronts newspapers today is the simple physical act of getting a newspaper on the customer's doorstep in the morning when he wants it...

Besides covering the news, [another function of a newspaper] is the editorial page, which can provoke comment which can serve as a page of opinion where the editor seeks to advance arguments which are aimed at molding the course of events, whether it be governmental or economic or residential or the order of society, but not to the exclusion of opposing points of view.

The thrust of our editorial page at *The State* is pretty generally conservative, in terms of political and economic considerations. We think that we are fairly progressive, even in our conservatism, by trying to improve the functioning of the economy and the government. And I would regard, for example, my own efforts at constitutional reform and judicial reform as progressive and not in the least reactionary. Although we generally reflect a fairly consistent viewpoint in our editorial columns, with respect to national defense, the federalist system, and law and order, we have conflicting points of view available to our readers through our letters column. Most of them take contrary positions to our own.

And the columnists that we select—well, the selection of columnists becomes difficult from time to time. It would not be proper to simply get columnists that echo the same points of view that we do. We want a divergency of opinion. One columnist we brought in several years ago, Professor John Roche, writes an excellent column. We brought him in with the expectation that since he was the resident philosopher with Lyndon Johnson, that he would be somewhat of a liberal. In some areas he *is* liberal, and in some areas, he is strongly conservative. Then we run from time to time Nicholas Von Hoffman and Evans-Novak. And Jack Kilpatrick, who is in many instances on the same wave length as our editors.

Os: Have you ever thought of a real op-ed page? Maybe not every day, but maybe twice a week, inviting people from the academic and political community to contribute.

Workman: We've done that intermittently in the past to some extent. Recently we had differing points of view on the auto insurance problem from commissioner Howard Clark and from Ray Mosely, who was representing a segment of the industry. The op-ed approach is quite proper and desirable, but at the moment with the newsprint shortage, we've had to somewhat pull in our horns. For some time we had to combine some of our sections on Sunday. I think though, that it would be helpful and highly reasonable to have op-ed pages more frequently, so that you could have greater depth to conflicting points of view.

Os: You mentioned a moment ago the newsprint shortage, and allocating space and resources to various parts of the newspaper operation. The State-Record Company recently bought a twice-weekly paper in Myrtle Beach and turned it into a five-day-a-week paper. I wonder how you rationalize cutting back service at the largest daily paper in the state...

Workman: First of all, let me emphasize that you are in an area of management in which I am neither knowledgeable nor responsible. All I know is what I absorb from what goes on around me. The total newsprint increase at Myrtle Beach, the size of the paper and the circulation there is a drop in the bucket compared to what *The State* requires in its daily run. I can't quote you figures, because I don't have to deal with this. The commitment made to the Myrtle Beach papers and the other papers allied with it—I

Continued on page eight

Fourteen Years Ago...

Bill Workman's **The Case for the South** stirred up the emotions of many South Carolinians in the early 1960s. To many, he was an articulate spokesman of their own fears and frustrations in a rapidly changing post-segregation era. To others, he was an apologist for racial paternalism at best and harsh racism at worst. Workman says he was attempting to express the viewpoint of the "average white southerner" in 1960 in the bulk of the book and to offer suggestions for moving "toward a proud peace," as he titled the final chapter of his book. Below are some excerpts:

"...The white man boss who professes wonderment at the capacity of his Negro employee to raise so much unmitigated hell every weekend hears this explanation: 'Boss, if you could be a nigger for jes' one Satiddy night, you'd never want to be a white man ag'in!' That story portrays the 'earthiness' of the Negro character, the preference for living in the flesh rather than in the mind. The mass of Southern Negroes, regardless of what their future potential may be, are [sic] today concerned with the creature comforts of life to the relative exclusion of mental and moral considerations." Page 165.

"Southern police officers can and do attest to the fact that great numbers of Negro men, especially those who have been in foreign countries while in the armed forces, habitually carry snapshots or other photographs of white women, some taken with Negro men, and some, perhaps with the same men, showing the women in various stages of undress or compromise...The impulse toward sexual gratification on the part of Negro men generally is a matter of common knowledge among both races in the South..." Pp. 217-218.

"The fact of the matter is that the Negro is entitled to make his own place, and it ill behooves the white man to do other than help his black neighbor along." P. 28.

"One of the blind spots in the make-up of the average white Southerner is his ignorance of the attitudes and workins, and in large measure of the very existence, of a middle class Negro group...Because of these (middle class) feelings, which are judged desirable by members of the white middle class, it comes as a shameful thing to these Negroes who, upon actually attaining such middle-class status, nevertheless, are treated as being inferior to the lower class whites who make no pretense of subscribing to the same standards of values." P. 292. ■

Workman interview

Continued from page seven

don't know if paper was diverted to them from *The State*, but the things are on such different scales that they can hardly be linked together.

Os: Given the problems we discussed earlier concerning the metropolitan area and the seat of government, and given your knowledge of other newspapers in comparable situations, do you think The State *and* The Record *allocate enough of their resources to their news staffing?*

Workman: I think in comparison with papers in similar circumstances, *The State* and *Record* are neither above or below the keel, they fit in the general pattern of staff and coverage. The one factor that I think is becoming increasingly critical and is not yet solved here or elsewhere is the development of sufficient expertise within a staff to provide capable coverage of complex subjects.

Os: Isn't this a factor of salary?

Workman: Yes, it is. It's a factor of salary. It's a factor of our trying to bring along a reporter trained over a broad spectrum and as he becomes more and more expert in a given field, there are always outside agencies—corporation, government, private firms, who recognize in this individual a capacity of understanding and communicating which they want and can afford to buy because they're concentrating on one field, while we're trying to cover a broad field. We can't pay for a specialist in every field, because there are too many fields.

There's a frequently justifiable complaint of people in specialized fields, whether it be law or industry, that the coverage that they get is not of the calibre which accurately reflects an understanding of the picture. I'm the first to acknowledge that.

* * * * *

Os: Let's talk about your political career for a while.

Workman: Well, it was short-lived.

Os: How did you decide on the Republican Party in the first place?

Workman: There was a philosophical belief that the state was in need of two-party politics, not only at the national level, because South Carolina for many years has had quite a share of Presidential Republicans who voted Democratic at the local levels but Republicans elsewhere. That was becoming apparent as early as 1948 when South Carolinians voted for the first time against the national Democratic Party. Then it was pretty close in 1952, with the South Carolinians for Eisenhower coupled with the then-existing Republican Party—they came within about 10,000 votes of matching the Stevenson vote. In 1956, it was again a three-way split, the independents who supported Harry Byrd and the Republicans who supported Eisenhower had a combined vote greater than the vote that went to Stevenson. Stevenson was a minority winner in South Carolina in 1956.

In 1960, Kennedy carried South Carolina by something in excess of only 9,000 votes. It was that close in 1960, which indicated there was Republican strength greater than had been generally accepted. Then with the election of [Charles] Boineau to the S. C. House of Representatives from Richland County, it proved it could be done.

The basis for my entry was not really an effort "to get into politics" because my knowledge of politics as a reporter and capital correspondent would certainly not persuade me that the most promising manner to enter politics would be on the Republican ticket against Olin Johnson who was in his eighteenth year in the Senate and had been twice Governor of South Carolina prior to that. What motivated me was the belief that Sen. Johnston's voting record in the Senate did not accurately reflect the political belief of the majority of the people of South Carolina. I thought he was too much a part of the national Democratic Party in its more liberal phases and that South Carolinians should be afforded an opportunity to weigh his record against the commitment of someone who saw things differently.

The campaign was run on the basis of a different philosophy. At no time was there any attack on my part against Sen. Johnston personally or on his part against me, which would have been difficult, because I was a newcomer to the field. My question was simply, "Was he voting the convictions of the majority of the people of South Carolina? Well, when the returns came in, it appeared that he was. I got 43 percent of the vote, and that was surprising to a great many people including a great many Democrats. Nevertheless, it was not sufficient to change the representation in the Senate.

It was a fine experience, and it also proved to me that I didn't have the temperament which I think is—I won't say necessary, but that is—highly desirable in a political candidate.

Os: What kind of temperament is that?

Workman: To be willing to let the public become so much a part of you that you are obligated all the way down the line to respond to their wishes to some degree whether or not you fully agree with them. And there's almost a political atmosphere which is admittedly very attractive to a lot of people who like the excitement, the hubbub, the constant interaction with people, and the personal contact, which don't appeal to me to the degree that they should appeal to someone who wants to thrive in that atmosphere.

If you don't like it, you're making an internal sacrifice to do this day in and day out. My own inclination is to withdraw from time to time to be with family or to read deeply in some subject by just sheer study without being disturbed...

Os: Then why did you—if you were so sure of this—avoid making a Sherman-like statement this summer when there was so much talk of your running for governor. How closely did you consider making the race?

Workman: It was almost out of the question from the beginning and I felt it would have been presumptious to come out with a Sherman-like statement. I had genuinely hoped that this thing if ignored would finally go away. Frankly, the resurrection of this political thing again impinged on my professionalism as a newspaperman and I was trying to avoid that. That's why I tried all the way through to keep it low-key, so it would go away without my making a statement. But it didn't, and in September, in anticipation of the plans of the Draft Workman Committee, I went to see the leaders and told them to cool it all the way.

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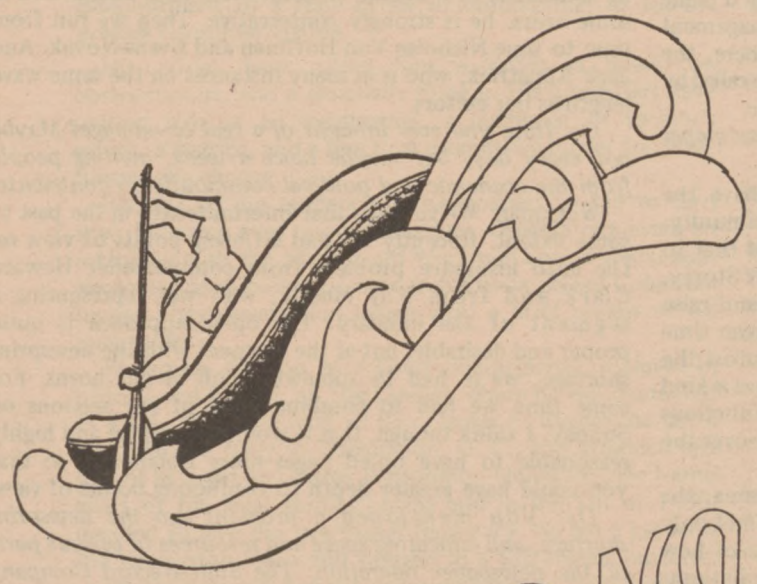
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"... a lot of infuriated people who read 'The Case for the South' ignored the final chapter ..."

Continued from page eight

Os: Couldn't you have stopped it earlier in the game if you had really not been interested?

Workman: I had told them that when they came down last March. I told them I didn't have the "call" to get into politics. And they said, "What if we get the call for you?"

* * * * *

Os: In **The Case for the South**, *you seem to be an articulate spokesman for anti-integrationist viewpoint. Were these your views or just the views of what you termed "the average white southerner?"*

Workman: There were two levels of thought in that book. I was trying to articulate for non-southerners and for southerners themselves some of the factors that went into their make-up, and occasioned the reaction they had to the 1954 decisions, discussing race relations going back to the beginning, the make-up of the people, some southern history, why this group thinks as it does. Why do these people act like they do under the circumstances?

Then there was a more personal involvement. And a lot of people missed this completely. I have at no time challenged—indeed I have supported—the right of Negroes to have within the governmental framework every right to which they were entitled and to be fully protected in that right. Beyond that, the Negro could make for himself whatever place he could make. I remember one phrase, if I recall it correctly to those who said the Negro should be kept in his place, I said his place is whatever place he can make for himself, on his own muscle.

A lot of people who read **The Case for the South** were so infuriated by it that they virtually ignored the final chapter in which I indicated what I thought could be steps to be taken toward a proud peace. In that chapter, I thought I gave a reasoned presentation of things that could be done to ease what was a very tense situation at that time. It is less tense now, but it fluctuates backwards and forwards. A lot of the things that are recorded in there as attitudes in the South are now attitudes in the metropolitan areas such as Chicago and New York, and Peoria, where they are now faced with the same numerical problems that we had down here at the time, and they are responding largely as Southerners responded.

The thing that I sought to indicate is a conviction that I have—that frequently adverse reactions come from what may be well intentioned efforts to apply force to bring about a situation. I recall for example, one of the major events in South Carolina came immediately after the 1954 decision. Rather than let nature take its course under these changed circumstances, there immediately began on the part of the NAACP demands all over South Carolina for prompt implementation of the court decision beyond the implied timetable of the decision. Every time this would happen, there would be an equal and opposite reaction through the formation of a white citizens' council.

Although South Carolina was virtually spared the violence that went on elsewhere, we did have complications in which we had action on the part of blacks and reaction on the part of whites. It might not have come had there not been the initial action...One of the things I regret is the continued build-up of pressures and again the ill-advised reactions on the part of the whites.

Os: Of course, I'm sure you're aware of the fact that an argument can be made that the initial action came on the part of whites by not permitting them their rights, and there then followed a reaction on the part of the blacks.

Workman: The chicken or the egg.

Os: Even after the last chapter of the book, I'm still unsure about how much of the early chapters were your own viewpoint. You mentioned a "prevailing sentiment" in one passage I'll read: "...the average Negro–reference here is to the black common denominator, not to the exceptional individual —will find a stopping place of relative contentment far short of anything which will suffice for the average white man." Was your opinion as paternalistic as the book makes it sound?

Workman: I thought then and think now that it fairly reflected the prevailing sentiment of most white southerners. I grew up in Greenville, and there the Negro ratio to whites was certainly not what it was in some other parts of the state at the time. I can remember that the attitude of the high school crowd was more peacable and more tolerant than the attitudes of white students in the sixties. Granted that in my generation there was little or no impulse or activity which tended to move the blacks towards the whites, so it was quite easy for the whites to ignore them and for there to be no friction. Whereas in the sixties there were the sit-ins and the Martin Luther King syndrome, which gave higher visibility to blacks as well as their rising expectations.

When I came back from the war in 1945, I was persuaded by myself that race relations was going to be an overriding concern in South Carolina for years to come, so beginning then, I laid my hands on newspaper clippings, magazines and books related to that subject. I was steeped in the atmosphere of that whole period and out of it I tried to synthesize what I felt plus what I was made aware others felt, too. And here is a rationale for southerners for thinking as they do. From here, we could decide how to ease tensions and move forward and to have a bi-racial society with each side respecting the other.

I think there is still a ways to go. And I feel the burden of making a bi-racial society work is now shifting from the white man to the black man. There are still areas of friction which frequently stem from a color consciousness or sensitivity on the part of the black that exceeds that of the white...

Os: In that book, you said that "in the minds of most white southerners this is no game to be played with delicacy, but a war for the survival of a civilization." Looking back, don't you think these fears were a little overwrought?

Workman: Oh, yes, the anticipated consequences were nowhere lived up to, those of the doomsayers who thought the sky was going to fall. At the same time, you find a great many Negroes who feel they have not achieved the goals they were led to believe would accrue from the changes.

Os: Do you think that perhaps a major reason for the average white southerner projecting the horrors that would occur (after integration) stems from his rejection of a sociological interpretation of the condition of blacks in South Carolina 20 years ago? Many of the generalizations you mentioned in your book seem not to have been innate characteristics as implied, but sociological characteristics—because these characteristics have changed as their social condition has improved.

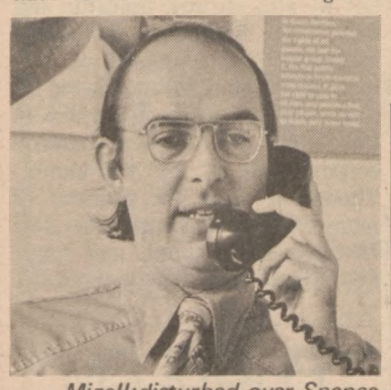
Workman: It was almost impossible to distinguish between them (the sociological and the racial characteristics) because they were hand and glove. The people who existed under certain sociological conditions were black and therefore it was logical to identify them as the people who lived in the cultural environment and they were black, and therefore it was characteristic of all blacks.

Cheap Shots

Continued from page three

Congressional District which includes Richland, Lexington, Calhoun, Orangeburg, Bamburg, Barnwell, and Allendale counties. He is as yet unopposed for re-election and was unopposed in 1972.

Mizell, when contacted this week, would not deny the rumors: "I'm not running yet, but I am disturbed that the Democrats aren't going to put up any opposition. When I think of all those folks in the Second Congressional District who won't have an alternative it's enough to



Mizell:disturbed over Spence

cause me concern and stimulate my interest in the election."

Mizell has apparently dipped his toe in the Second District's political waters and is waiting to see if he gets a nibble.

Talkin' turkey:

We found an interesting item in Sunday's *State*, where Associated Press reporter Al Lanier indulged in a maudlin eulogy under the headline: "Dennis Enjoys His 'Responsibility,' not 'Power'." As Lanier explained in the piece, "It is not by coincidence that Dennis is also the chairman of the Senate Fish, Game and Forestry Committee. He is a master outdoorsman, with emphasis on stalking the elusive wild turkey."

While digesting the cloying sweetness of Lanier's unabashed infatuation with the powerful Berkeley County Senator, it is interesting to note that he has personally sponsored Senate bills to extend for varying periods of time the turkey season in Berkeley County for the years 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1972, and 1973. One wonders whether the Senator is indeed a "master outdoorsman" or a "master backscratcher" when the 1967 Act, which was made law with his sponsorship provides that "...landowners in Berkeley County of ten thousand acres or more may have an option of choosing the hunting seasons...".

With your next "RC Coler," try an elusive turkey sandwich smothered in pork barrel sauce.

And why do we need a Wildlife and Marine Resources Department when we have the continuing game-management expertise of the Senator?

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as taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

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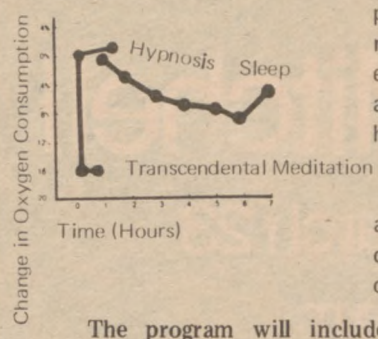

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a religion, a philosophy, a way of life, suited for only the young or old, difficult.

The program will include a presentation on the current scientific research conducted at Harvard Medical School and Stanford Research Institute which point up the physiological and psychological applications of TM.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

Wednesday, March 27, 7:30 p.m.

Columbia College, Edens Library

Movies

Joy, Humor, and Bitterness

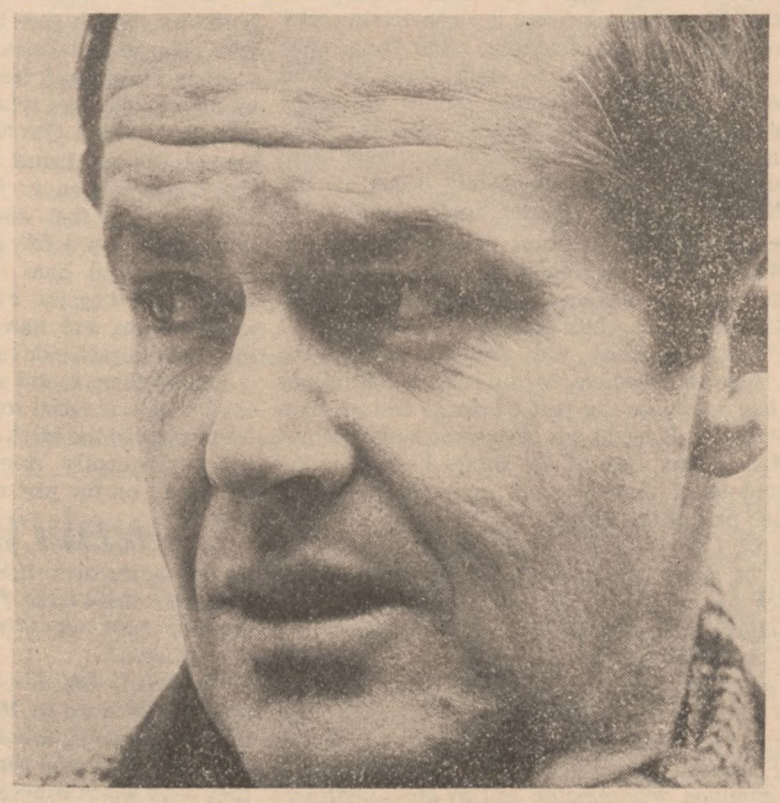
THE LAST DETAIL
starring Jack Nicholson
at the Miracle Theatre
thru March 28

The Last Detail is a brutal portrait of the peacetime Navy, following the wanderings of three men on a detail, while in the process exploring current conditions in American military life.

Badass Buddusky and "Mule" Mulhall are two Navy lifers. What this means – for those who don't know -- is that the two men have decided for whatever reasons to do anything asked of them by the United States Navy for a period of between 20 and 30 years. They will go where orders send them; they will do what the elite demand of them. But they do this because they choose to.

While awaiting transit from one assignment to another, these two men, like others in transit, sit around and wait orders for movement or an order to perform a detail-- those thousand and one little chores which pop up daily to haunt even the most dedicated lifer. Badass and Mule draw a strange assignment -- they must transport a young seaman from the stockade at Norfolk to the Portsmouth (Mass.) Federal Prison. Like any good lifer, they accept their duty with a few complaints, but they accept their duty.

So, the three set off for a train ride up the East coast from Norfolk with occasional stop-offs at big cities along the way -- Washington, New York, and Boston. Badass had from the first come up with an excellent idea which he puts into operation at once. He decides he and Mule should get to Portsmouth as quickly as possible, dump the kid, and spend their "per diem" in a maelstrom of orgy and booze on a fantastic "march" back to the South.



Nicholson: well-deserved nomination

Meadows, the kid in question, must be the only kid in America who didn't rebel during the sixties. Raised in a New Jersey slum, he had drifted into the Navy almost as if to find shelter from the world. Even that controlled environment, though, is too much for his particular sensitivity. He is going to prison for stealing $40 from a Polio Charity Fund -- $40 he says he never got.

Badass immediately sees the injustices in Meadow's trial. Found guilty of stealing, he received an unusually stiff sentence because of hypocritical social pressures on the Naval ministers of justice. Because he was poor and uneducated, he was railroaded.

So the quick trip to prison becomes a long alcoholic plunge into life to give the down-trodden Meadows the "illusion of life." Badass proposes to provide for the young prisoner one week of hellish living which will furnish him enough memories of life to last for eight years in prison. In fact, Badass decides to do this no matter what Meadows may have to say about it. Being Badass' prisoner leaves the young man at his "mercy."

The saga of Badass, Mule and Meadows is a lively tale of fast-living, fighting, drinking, brotherhood, and devotion to duty and fantasy. It is also a very frightening story, however, not so much because of what happens in the story but how it happens.

At first glance, "The Last Detail'' may appear to be a slight comedy, but director Hal Ashby has cleverly woven his images to present a bitter portrait of this country and its many institutions -- especially the military. Badass rages against that very thing to which he belongs and he knows he can never escape this odd arrangement. The Navy offers him crappy details to perform—to trouble his private life—but it offers also that golden opportunity to ride the sea.

Ashby has landlocked his action—never allowing it to go near the water, making Badass and Mule appear as imprisoned as Meadows. In a sense, the journey becomes a search for a new existence and meaning for all three men. Ashby's realistic camera beautifully catches the implications of even the simplest of acts so that a demand for melted cheese on a burger becomes Meadows' plea for justice and his basic human rights from a society which does not understand his dreams, wishes, or needs.

Badass has little understanding of Meadows—the kid is foreign to him in many ways—but he has his own theories about what kind of life his prisoner should experience so he plunges the detail fully into it whenever an opportunity arises. The film follows them through the back streets and gutters the "hot spots" of the East, dodging historic landmarks in favor of the kinds of places a Navy man might visit. Every dive is perfectly recreated as Badass leads us through back-street America.

Ashby manages some great comic scenes. One drunk scene beautifully played by the three actors, wisely written, and interestingly filmed—behind the reverie is a heavy black fence standing as an unpleasant forewarning of the end of the journey. Scenarist Robert Towne has written some fine comedy lines. The dialogue sounds much like what one would hear from a bunch of drunk sailors. Unfortunately, Towne tries some things which just don't add up to coherency. His endless references to the failures and faults of women never achieve any realistic coherency, giving the film a bit of a nastiness which it doesn't deserve. He has drawn three very interesting and well-delineated characters worthy of being viewed for a short while.

What really makes the film a success—though a qualified one—are the excellent performances by Jack Nicholson as Badass and Randy Quaid as Meadows. Nicholson creates a fine and detailed performance which makes the viewer ultimately understand and even appreciate the delicate position of Badass Buddusky. Badass provides Nicholson another opportunity to portray the loner—searcher—outsider. By now, this actor could almost play the role blindfolded, but Nicholson never fails to amaze the viewer as Badass travels up the coast. By conventional standards, Nicholson's Badass would be judged more of a threat to society than is Meadows. He rants, he raves, and he screams, but he never fails to impose in his character a great and living integrity. We can clearly understand why this heathen rages.

Quaid's Meadows is perhaps the most unusual "youth" to appear in an American movie in quite some time. He believes in God, he believes in America, and he believes in the Navy. When he gets the rawest deal of his raw life, he cannot even be angry. He has no wrath, no adrenalin. He would go off to prison unchanged if Badass hadn't forced him into changing his life. Quaid never plays an foolish tricks to draw upon our sentiments. In anything, he plays Meadows as a despicable character; yet, he also wins the viewer's sympathy, for, like Badass, he too is a victim. Otis Young plays Mule. The role is not as carefully nurtured as the other two, but Young makes Mule a believable presence. Michael Moriarty plays an unctious Marine officer at the stockade, giving an excellent cameo performance as the last barrier standing between Badass and the completion of his detail.

The Last Detail is a fine example of how good acting can save a film. Nicholson's and Quaid's Academy Award nominations are deserved and have earned for this small, but engrossing film an audience it probably never would have received without the Oscar brouhaha. The journey in the film is a downhill one ending in sadness if not tragedy in some sense of the word. As every detail of this trip comes across the trip, we see how sordid and ugly life is, but we also see how beautiful and rich it is. Nicholson and Quaid brilliantly give portraits of two lives on the run. Without being hit too seriously by the bitterness of this film, we can also enjoy a certain sense of joy and humor. Though it lacks the glamour of many big productions, *The Last Detail* contains simple and comic joys which never fail to entertain. ■

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EVENTS & entertainments

continued from page twelve

second one of this double bill is "The Rockford Files" with James Garner as the head of an agency that investigates cases closed by the police. (Channel 10)

8:30 p.m.–Movie. "Female Artillery". Oh boy! Dennis Weaver and Ida Lupino, Sally Ann Howes, and some other people dumb enough to be in this movie play a rugged outlaw (of course, that's Weaver) and a wagon train of "bawdy women" who join forces against a murderous gang. Yawn. (Channel 25)

Thursday, March 28

9 p.m.–Today in Carolina will devote it's entire show to a discussion on abortion. Attorney General Dan McLeod will discuss the legal ins and outs of the controversial operation and several Columbia physicians and psychologists will hold up their end. Pros and cons will be battling it out–so it should be interesting morning viewing. Beryl Dakers told us that the telephone lines will be open–so sit tight by the telephone, ready to dial. (Channel 10)

10 p.m.–Special. "Part II–The Energy Crisis: American Solutions." This time around, Host Frank McGee takes a look at alternative sources of energy as solutions to the energy crisis. Well, now that the embargo is over, the show's format may have to be changed a little bit, but it should still be worth watching. (Channel 10)

Friday, March 29

9 p.m.–Today in Carolina will be concerned with what's happening in the public schools as far as the arts program is concerned: Alex Sanders' (candidate for Lieutenant Governor) better half Zoe, will also be on tap. (Channel 10)

7:30 p.m.–Profile has "One Day In the Life of Governor John West." The program will trace his career and follow him around to find out what he does all day. (Channel 35)

9 p.m.–Special. "Evil Kneivel Aces Up". We can only guess what this one is about–and it's pretty rough motorcycle action. (Channel 19)

classes

A short course on **How to Plant and Grow a Vegetable Garden** will be presented by the University Wednesday evenings March 27-April 10. The course is designed for the amateur and will focus on soil preparation, cultivation, fertilization, recommended vegetables, irrigation, and all facets of growing your own. Classes will be taught by Richland County Farm Agent Bob Bailey and will be held from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. each session. Tuition is $7 per person or $11 per married couple. For further information, call the University at 777-2589. If you're a backyard farmer and have seen your tomatoes wither, your squash rot, and your peas never get off the ground, this one may help you this planting season.

Talley Sessions & Melanie Gause of "Royal Gambit," a Columbia College production.

A **Speedreading Course** will be offered by USC Tuesday evenings, March 26 through May 14 from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. The course is designed to increase reading speed and effectiveness in all types of literature; participants will learn the techniques of developing flexibility in reading speed as well as methods for better comprehension and retention. Tuition is $32 per person or $52 per married couple. (Wonder if you have to present a marriage license for these courses?) For further information, contact USC at 777-2589.

James Dickey: Poet and Novelist will be offered Tuesday evenings, March 26 through April 10 from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Ronald Baughman, English instructor at the USC College of General Studies will teach the course, which will focus on "Deliverance" as well as the author's best-known poems. Tuition is $19 per person and further info can be obtained by calling that old sweet number 777-2589.

theatre

Royal Gambit a play by Hermann Gressieker showing the relationship of Henry VIII with each of his six wives, will be presented at a benefit dinner theatre of the Columbia College Alumnae Association on Friday, March 29 and in play production on Saturday, March 30, in Cottingham Theatre on the Columbia College campus.

Proceeds will go to the Lynn Nevius Sessions Scholarship Fund, established in memory of the Columbia television personality and former student of Columbia College.

Advance tickets for the March 29 dinner at 7 p.m. are $10 and $5 for th the Saturday night production at 8 p.m. All reservations must be paid in full by March 25. Tickets and other contributions to the Scholarship Fund are tax-deductible.

The play has a fine cast, highlighted by Talley Sessions as Henry VIII and Linda DuRant as Anne Boleyn. It's a fine tribute to someone who made living in Columbia a little more vital and interesting by her presence.

The Lark, Jean Anouilh's classic and unusual study of Joan of Arc, will be presented through March 30 at Town Theatre, 1012 Sumter Street. Tickets are $3.50 for adults and $2.50 for students–curtain is at 8:30 p.m. Let's hope that Town Theatre can absolve itself of all the less-than-outstanding productions of this past season with this one. Good luck!

specials

An **exhibit of the work of independent photographers** from Columbia is now on view at Fotographie, 1524 Washington Street. Go on down and see for yourself.

Another **Arts in the Park** special is being sponsored by the South Carolina Arts Commission on the Sumter Street side of the State House grounds Thursday, March 28, from 11:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Billed as "A Celebration of the Arts," the program will feature a performance by SCORE, the South Carolina Open Road Ensemble, a pottery demonstration, guitar strumming and singing, and a dance performance. Sounds like a fantastic way to spend those leisurely lunch hours–pack up a picnic and go with people you like.

art

An **Art Auction** sponsored by the Columbia Sertoma Club will be presented by the J. Richards Gallery on March 26 at the Sheraton Columbia Inn. Proceeds will go to the Carolina Children's Home–so you can buy yourself a piece of art without a guilty money conscience. Bidding starts at 8 p.m. with an hour for browsing and snacking before hand–they'll also have a raffle for those none-too-eager-to-buy. Admission is $1.

The Columbia Museum of Art will present an illustrated lecture of **Winslow Homer's Drawings** Thursday, March 28, at 8:30 p.m. The lecture will be by Elaine Evans Dee, curator of drawings and prints of the Cooper-Hewitt Collection. The museum is at 1501 Senate Street and the phone is 254-2791 if you need further information. Homer's drawings are on display through April 19.

The Woodcuts of Karl Schmidt-Rottluff will be on view at the Columbia Museum of Art at the corner of Senate and Bull Streets downtown through March 31. The artist is considered a better printmaker than painter and was a founder of Die Bruke artists. His woodcuts are powerful manifestations of the Expressionist style–so come on down.

Artists Guild of Columbia exhibition will be on view at the Museum beginning on March 10 and running through the 31st. We haven't viewed it as yet, but there are generally one or two unusual works there.

While you're there, why not stroll through the Museum to see two of their newest gifts, a portrait of **Nancy Moore Thurmond** given by her husband, Senator Strom, and an original **Gilbert Stuart portrait** given by Mr. Henry Savage of Camden.

The paintings of Ilona Royce Smithkin will be displayed at the Picriccorn House, 1601 Richland Street in Columbia. The Picriccorn House is a lovely old home in the originally fashionable residential section of Columbia; it's a delight to visit for any reason, but Ms. Smithkin's work is well worth the viewing. The exhibit includes a collection of portraits and nudes in full oil, light oil, and sanguine (red-sepia sketches), evocative and delicately excuted. Ms. Smithkin is known for her lush and beautiful nude compositions of the female body. She maintains studios in New York and Provincetown, Massachusetts. Go out to see for yourself. ■

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EVENTS & entertainments

March 22-29

Edited by Julie Byrum

cinema

If you're thinking about going to a movie, call ahead to verify times and shows. Many area theatres are subject to last minute changes in schedules.

ATLANTIC I THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Three Tough Guys" with Isaac Hayes, Fred Williamson, and a third. Another blaxploitation, violence kick. Shows at 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m. Rated R.

ATLANTIC II THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Whatever Happening to Miss September?" and "Icebox." Don't think I'd better comment on the first one—but I'll bet you the second one can be thawed out to give you a good time. Shows continuous from 3 p.m. for all you eager beavers. (Rated X, of course)

CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011

"Breezy" with William Holden trying (and managing) to get into a young "hippy girl's" pants. This movie is about six years out of step and is so bad that it probably couldn't have made it even then. Shows at 1:40, 3:30, 5:20, 7:10, and 9 p.m. Don't bother.

CINE-ART THEATRE, 1017 Washington Street, 779-3039

Something for everybody—sensitive portrayal of real human needs, wishes, and problems. "Dynamite" can only be about a problem, but one that can be resolved through spiritual strength. "My Deep Hunger" is something that all people have felt—satisfy your own by coming on down to the sinny-art. Shows there are continuous from 1 p.m. for all you late-lunchers—but if you want to get a good seat among all those businessmen, you'd better get there when the box office opens at 12:45 p.m.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Shopping Center, 798-1110

"Midnight Man" with Burt Lancaster, Susan Clark, and South Carolina's own Movie Star, Cameron Mitchell (read bankrupt). This one was the famous film made in Clemmons and Anderson—so if you want to see a murder story with familiar buildings, this one's for you. Now go on out there for Cam, you hear? Shows are 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, and 9 p.m. This one ain't worth the price of admission—or even the gas to get out there.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Shopping Center, 798-1100

"Billy Two Hats" with Desi Arnaz and Gregory Peck. I'm not even going to wager a guess about this one. Proceed at your own risk. Shows at 2:10, 4, 5:50, 7:40, and 9:30 p.m.

FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212

Here it is—"The Exorcist"—and I'm not even going to tell you what it's about. But I can give you some new information in terms of prices—a hefty $3 for ALL seats. Shows at 1:00, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15 p.m.

GAMECOCK I THEATRE, Parkland Shopping Center, Cacyce, 796-0022

"Le Sex Shop", the latest offering of the Winter Fine Films Festival, is now showing—and it's dirtier than you think, so run on out and get your laughs (it really IS funny). Directed by the "French Woody Allen". Shows at 1, 2:40, 4:20, 6, 7:40, and 9:20 p.m.

Starts Sunday, March 23, "Fat City" for three days only (why is it only the reputedly good films stay here for only a few days? And all the dogs stay around forever?) John Huston's fine film about boxing and the relationships of the men on the circuit stars Jeff Bridges and Stacy Keach. Call the theatre for times.

On Wednesday, March 27, the original "Robin Hood" with Errol Flynn, Olivia Dehavilland, and Basil Rathbone will be here for a limited engagement. Patronize this one—it should be a hell of a lot of fun. Call the theatre for times.

Rep. Weems Baskin in his role as the bartender in "Midnight Man".

GAMECOCK II THEATRE, Parkland Shopping Center, Cayce, 796-0022

"Billy Jack." So, what else is new? Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 p.m.

JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, Jefferson Square, Downtown, 254-6731

"The Sting" is still holding on. With Robert Redford and Paul Newman in this film about conmen in the Thirties. Times are 2:20, 4:40, 7:00, and 9:20 p.m.

Trade one Redford movie for another. **The Great Gatsby** will premiere in Columbia on April 10, and I'll be panting at the doors to see it. Should be super—watch for details later.

MIRACLE THEATRE, 1225 Main Street, 256-1050

"The Last Detail" with Jack Nicholson. See review in this issue, Shows at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p.m.

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800

"The All The Way Boys" is that Trinity gang again. Call the theatre for details. Times are 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1323 Main Street, 254-7960

"Billy Jack" again. Shows at 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 p.m.

RICHLAND MALL THEATRE, Richland Mall Shopping Center, 782-2228

"Treasure of Jamaica Reef" is one of those G-rated adventure movies. Starts Wednesday, March 27.

CAMPUS FILMS

All films at USC's Russell House Theatre are free to USC students, faculty, and administrative staff (except for those films whose rentals are high enough to merit charging.) Some of the best films in Columbia appear here, so find yourself a willing student if you aren't one yourself.

Sunday, March 24

"Hail the Conquering Hero" (USA, 1944). Directed by Preston Sturges. One of the great American satirists goes after Mom and Apple Pie in this story of a GI, discharged from the service for chronic hay fever, who poses as a war hero. 100 minutes.

Monday, March 25

"Fury." (USA, 1939). Directed by Fritz Lang. With Spencer Tracy. A young man falsely accused of kidnapping is threatened by a lynch mob. This is an early presentation of the savage violence inherent even in the simple American life. 94 minutes.

Tuesday, March 26

"Seconds" (USA, 1965) Directed by John Frankenheimer. With Rock Hudson and Will Geer. A man, bored with life, undergoes plastic, mental, and physical surgery. As a second he soon realizes that he is a pawn of a secret organization. 106 minutes.

Wednesday, March 27

"Seventh Seal." (Sweden, 1956). Directed by Ingmar Bergman. A stunning allegory of man's search for meaning. The Black Plague and a disillusioned knight play chess for the lives of a group of people. This is an exceptionally powerful film with remarkable visual beauty. 96 minutes.

Thursday Friday, and Saturday, March 28 through 30

"Gone With the Wind" (USC, 1939). Margaret Mitchell's rambling novel about life in the Old South, ya'll allows Scarlett O'Hara to sashay through the Civil War, three marriages, and Reconstruction. All the while Rhett Butler doesn't give a damn. 222 minutes.

music

Joni Mitchell will be in concert at the Coliseum on Saturday, March 23 at 8 p.m. Tickets are $6, $5, and $4. Do it for the roses.

The Columbia Philharmonic Orchestra will present its final concert of the current season on Tuesday, March 26 at 8 p.m. at Dreher High School auditorium. A program chosen from both symphonic and operatic literature will be conducted by Dr. Arpad Darazs. Included on the program will be the Shostakovitch "Festival Overture" and Dvorak's "Symphony No. 9 in E Minor". Tickets are available to the office of the Columbia Musical Festival Association at 1527 Senate Street, and cost $4 for adults and $2 for students. Phone 254-5640 or 256-2230 for more information.

television

Saturday, March 23

1 p.m.—Basketball. Marquette has a time playing with Kansas in the NCAA semi-finals at Greensboro. (Channel 10)

3 p.m.—Basketball again. This time, it's UCLA versus N.C. State in the other semi-final. (Channel 10)

8:30 p.m.—Movie. "Double Indemnity" the new version of an old classic. The old one was a tense, exciting, almost microscopic examination of a murder—we'll see how well this one turns out. With Richard Crenna, Lee J. Cobb, and Robert Webber. (Channel 25)

8:30 p.m.—Movie. "Grand Illusion" (French, 1937) is Jean Renoir's classic, often cited as one of history's "ten best films." The plot revolves around a group of French officers held prisoner during World War I and their attempts to escape their captor, played by the evil one himself, Eric von Stroheim. (Channel 35)

10:30 p.m.—Theatre in America has Estelle Parsons, Jack Cassidy, and Kevin McCarthy starring in Ring Lardner's old comedy "June Moon." Should be good viewing. (Channel 35)

11 p.m.—Movie. "The Rainmaker" with Burt Lancaster and Katherine Hepburn, who, incidentally, provides the only reason for watching this movie. She plays a spinster in a small town who is sexually awakened by a con-man "rainmaker". (Channel 19)

12:15 a.m.—Ike and Tina Turner bump and grind it out on Rock Concert. (Channel 25)

Sunday, March 24

1:30 p.m.—Thriller Movies. For your afternoon pleasure—nobody, but nobody could be scared or even "thrilled" by these two films. In "Brain From Planet Arous" an outer-space being captures the body of a young scientist, and takes over his will. And would you believe a little dog saves him? With Jayne Meadows and John Agar. The second movie is "Indestructible Man" with Lon Chaney—this time an executed killer is brought back to life and lights up like a Christmas tree. Honest. (Channel 10)

1 p.m.—Basketball. Championship game of the NIT Tournament from New York. (Channel 19)

3 p.m.—Basketball. NBA Action has Atlanta at Capital. (Channel 19)

6 p.m.—Sixty Minutes. Well, we never know who's going to be on, but this one is recommended viewing any time. (Channel 19)

8:30 p.m.—Movie. "Cleopatra" (Part One) with Elizabeth Taylor, Richard Burton and Rex Harrison. Who needs to be told about this one—remember the Fisher/Taylor/Burton/Burton divorces—all the screwing around, etc.? Well, refresh your mind—it'll all come back to you. (Channel 25)

11 p.m.—Silent Film Classics has "Our Dancing Daughters" with Joan Crawford as the flapper in one of the best views of the Roaring Twenties. (Channel 35)

Monday, March 25

9 a.m.—Today in Carolina's Beryl Dakers, Jim Welch (who'll be leaving the show pretty soon to join the staff of ETV), and Big Joe Pinner will discuss juvenile placement and aftercare, junior achievement projects, and the Montessori method of teaching and child development with their guests. (Channel 10)

8 p.m.—Opera. "La Rondine" (The Swallow) by Puccini with Teresa Stratas and Anastasios Vrenios in this lush Canadian production. (Channel 35)

9 p.m.—Basketball. NCAA Championship Tournament Game. Naturally, we don't know who's playing yet. Catch the action. (Channel 10)

9 p.m.—Movie. "Cleo" (Part Two) (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. "Killer By Night" concerns an outbreak of diphtheria in a town where a doctor knows there is a carrier and enlists the aid of the police in finding he/she/it. With Diane Baker and Robert Wagner. Ho-hum. (Channel 19)

Tuesday, March 26

9 a.m.—Today in Carolina will have discussion on the pap-smear clinic, the Carolina Cup, and Workshop Theatre's new children's production "The Emperor's New Clothes." (Channel 10)

8 p.m.—Winnie the Pooh and the Honey Tree. For all you Pooh and Wind in the Willows fans. (Channel 10)

8:30 p.m.—Movie. "Cry in the Wilderness" has George Kennedy being bitten by a rabid skunk (no kidding, folks) and chaining himself to a beam in the barn to keep from attacking his family. (?) Joanna Pettet plays his wife and she's running around trying to get help because a flood threatens the farm while he's foaming around the barn with his little son. You think you got problems? (Channel 25)

11:30 p.m.—Movie. "Devil's Own" is a scary yarn about a nice young teacher at an English private school who discovers witchcraft and voodoo rites going on. Joan Fontaine (who else?) stars as the teacher. (Channel 19)

Wednesday, March 27

9 a.m.—Today in Carolina will host representatives from the Bosom Walk-In Center, their gardening and cooking experts and will see a short scene from the USC Theatre version of "Of Mice and Men." (Channel 10)

8 p.m.—Double Feature: Movies. "A Tree Grows In Brooklyn" which graphically depicts life in a big city tenement in the '50s. With Dorothy McQuire, and Joan Blondell. Directed by Elia Kazan ("The Arrangement"). The

continued on page eleven